

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

We are on the lookout for
the kind of men's, boys' and
girls' and everything
that attires--the kind
of satisfaction--looks well,
the kind that makes
customer--we claim
of you patronage.

LIVINGSTON PRESIDES

Newton County's Statesman Presides Over
the House with Grace and Dignity.

MOSY MEMBERS CALLED DOWN.

Mr. Cleveland's Private Opinion of
the Tariff Bill Publicly Stated.

NOT HIS KIND OF A BILL AT ALL.

He Wants It Passed, but He Has
No Much Heart in It--Ingersoll
Wade Takes a Bride.

Washington, June 19.-(Special)--Speaker

Craig was not able to attend the session of

the house today, being yet confined to his

room with an attack of indigestion. It is

due largely to the intense heat here just

now. He is gradually improving and hopes

to be able to attend the house tomorrow.

In his absence, Mr. Bailey, of Texas, pre-

sides. Colonel Livingston was in the chair

again today in committee of the whole,

while the anti-option bill was being consid-

ered. The Georgia colonel makes a picture

queer but firm presiding officer. He is got up

in the Tom Reed style with a puffed bosom

shirt, a leather belt and no vest. The colo-

nel don't know much about the rules and

he don't care. He presides and puts ques-

tions in his own way regardless of formulas

and precedents, but he has a way of keep-

ing the wheels turning. The colonel likes to

do the car act and in his attempt to

keep order has created much amusement.

Yesterday he pointed to a little gathering

of members who were chatting and laughing

at the annoyance of attentive members, and

said: "The sergeant-at-arms will see that

order is preserved on the floor, and the chair

wants this to be the last time he will have to

make that request while he is in the chair."

Of course this way of putting it created

laughter, but the house has been very or-

der since. The consideration of the anti-

option bill may last all the week.

Relief Is Slow in Coming.

The senate progressed fairly well on the

tariff bill today. It had however developed

that the republicans have arranged a plan

to prevent the bill being acted upon by the

Senate until after July 1st. They expect to

consume much time in discussing free wool,

the lumber and the income tax. The free

wool is now under consideration. As the date

fixed in the bill for its going into effect was

July 1st, the republicans simply want to

hold it up until that time. Succeeding in

that they will make no further effort at de-

lay. It is practically certain that the bill

will come back to the house within two weeks.

The house will, however, want time to consider it and it is not thought at

all probable that the bill will become a

law before the first of August.

Might Be Improved Upon.

Congressman Tom Johnson, the free trade

from Cleveland, O., tells of an interview

he recently had with Mr. Cleveland about

the tariff bill. "The president," said he,

talked very freely and vigorously, but

not radically enough to suit me. He has

always been in favor of some tariff on sugar

on a revenue basis. He said that the

tariff question is worrying him very much."

The president, no doubt, is anxious to

have a bill passed," was suggested.

"Well," said Mr. Johnson, with a significant smile, "I said there are some bills

to me to pass."

Somebody Should Tell Them.

The Georgia congressmen are in a quandary as to how they shall vote on the anti-

option bill. None of them believe it to be

a wise measure in its present shape, but in

view of the general principles involved.

nearly all of them may vote for it. The

majority of the members of the house do

not think it a wise measure, yet a large

majority of them will vote for it on an

account of the demand for it from their farmer

constituents. It will pass the house, but it

it stands little chance in the senate.

Quicksilver Protected.

The senate turned down the recommendations

of the finance committee on the quicksilver

schedule today. It voted quick silver

from the free list to the dutiable list, with 7 cents a pound on it. This is the first

time the senate has gone contrary to the

finance committee. It was due to the fact

that Senators Hill and Morgan and the three populists voted with the republicans.

An Enormous Saving.

The surprising statement is made by the

postmaster department that on the 1st of July

it will return to the treasury of the United

States \$25,000,000. This represents an enor-

mous saving in the conduct of the pension

bureau during Commissioner Lochren's in-

cumbency of his office.

Mr. Lochren has been purging the pen-

sion list and stopping the wholesale and

indiscriminate issue of pensions. How well

he has done this work is shown by his

saving the sum of \$25,000,000 out of the ap-

portionment of \$165,000,000. He has reduced

his estimate for next year to \$140,000,000.

Commissioner Lochren expects a gradual

decrease each year in the number of ap-

plicants for pensions, the number granted

and the expenditures. He thinks of

the close of Mr. Cleaveland's administration,

in 1897, he will have reduced the annual

amount paid in pensions to about \$120,000,-

00, and that the decrease will continue at

an even more rapid rate from year to year.

He states that the death rate of veterans is

increasing very rapidly.

Carter Tate Is Worrying Them.

The Kentucky whisky trust papers are

now in evidence, and the president of the

trust has been compelled to appear before

the Senate Committee on Finance.

"Carter Tate, of Georgia, who has a large

moshine constituency, is trying to corral

sufficient strength to defeat the amend-

ment. He is the head and front of the

fight, and Swanson, of Virginia, is his

lieutenant.

Tate is a man of some strength, but

he was unable to vitiate legislation to

the protection of the illicit distillers of

his state.

The stand he has taken is admirable

enough in its way, but the house is not

to be hoodwinked by his claims of tem-

perance, as he showed his hand too plainly before when the fight was in the house, and clearly demonstrated that it was for lawlessness he was really trying to legislate."

Ingersoll Wade Weds.

Mr. Edward Ingersoll Wade, formerly of Athens, and Miss Mary Belle Macgruder, of Maryland, were married here this morning at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. Lamar Cobb, of Athens, was Mr. Wade's best man.

A large number of Georgia people, including Secretary and Mrs. Smith and several of the congressmen, were present.

Mr. Jack Spalding will leave for New York tomorrow. He considers the exposition bill in splendid condition.

E. W. B.

DISCUSSING "FUTURES."

Representative Sibley Entertains the House for Three Hours.

Washington, June 19.—In the absence of Speaker Crisp, Representative Bailey was appointed pro temp.

The house proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the further consideration of the anti-option bill.

Mr. Coombs, of New York, was the first speaker in opposition to the bill. He said the depressed condition of things, especially in the agricultural interests which the bill was intended to cure, was not peculiar to the United States. The whole world was suffering from the same trouble, and it is believed the United States was the most prosperous country on the globe. In an experience of forty years, he had never known foreign markets to be so depressed as they are now. The bill would not bring prosperity to the farmer, but was fraught with danger to the interests of the country.

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill, and contended that the committee of the whole was right in its action. He recited the history of the bill, and pointed out the various ways in which it would be of service to the farmer.

Mr. Sampson Pope, of Massachusetts, was also in favor of the bill, and spoke in its defense.

Mr. T. J. Strain, of Indiana, supported the bill, and asserted that it was a good bill.

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OATES'S CAMPAIGN.

Barbecues and Handshakings Will Be Leading Features, if Not Issues.

BITTERNESS IS TO BE AVOIDED.

All the Candidates for Statehouse Offices Get Together and Map Out a Plan by Which to Win.

Montgomery, Ala., June 19.—(Special)—The democratic nominees for the state offices met here today. All were present. Colonel Oates detailed to them his plans of campaign and all agreed that it was the proper one. He advises that an aggressive fight be made, but suggested that it be a friendly one, and that all personal issues be avoided. It will be an old-fashioned campaign with the barbecue and neighborhood handshaking playing important parts. Dates were made up to July 10.

Captain Johnson reached town tonight from Union Springs, where he and General Harrison had a big speaking today. They go to Dale tonight. Colonel Oates left tonight for Tuscaloosa, where he will spend commencement day before going actively to work.

Represented by Proxy.

The Commercial and Industrial Association tonight wired Emanuel Lehman, Henry Moses, S. M. Levin and J. W. Woolfolk, of New York, authority to represent Montgomery at the meeting of southern business men there. It was intended to send Messrs. Roquemore and Pinkard up as a committee, but in view of the expense and the delay in taking hold of the matter the other plan was adopted.

The city council of Montgomery was tied up tonight on the question as to whether Dexter avenue should be paved with asphalt or brick. After a long squabble all bids were declined.

TRIAL OF THE BOWMANS.

The Testimony Shows That Jeffers Was Being Held When Shot.

Birmingham, Ala., June 19.—(Special)—The preliminary hearing of Peyton Bowman, the Kolbite leader, and John Bowman, his brother, on a charge of murdering Eugene Jeffers, a nineteen-year-old boy, last Tuesday evening in the Florence hotel, began this morning before Justice L. H. Benner. The court room was crowded to suffocation.

The following attorneys represent the defendants: Colonel G. W. Hewitt, Colonel Altman, William Vaughn, J. A. Harsh, Winton Smith. The state is represented by Solicitor James Little, Assistant C. W. Ferguson and District Attorney James Hawkins.

A large crowd of curious people witnessed the march of the prisoners from the county jail to the courtroom. The deputies had to bar the doors of the courtroom to prevent any more spectators from getting in, after the defendants had taken seats.

Peyton Bowman's face was flushed when the hearing commenced. He sat behind his leading attorney and did considerable coaching in the drawing out of the testimony. John Bowman's face was perfectly cool. He stood totally unconcerned.

The first witness heard this morning was Thomas Jeffers, father of the young man. He testified to the killing as given in the Constitution at the time. John Bowman was holding the boy when Peyton shot him.

George Latham, the barkeeper who was on duty at the time of the deplored affair, was the next to take the stand. He was one of the few eye witnesses. His evidence went to show that the Exchange and Peyton Bowman pulled pistols at the same time that John Bowman disarmed Jeffers, after which Peyton Bowman shot him.

On account of the absence of a diagram of the saloon in which the difficulty occurred a recess was taken until afternoon.

George Latham, the barkeeper at the Florence hotel, and Hickman Washington, a colored porter at the same place, occupied the stand. Both gave the same account this afternoon. They testified as to the affairs from the start to the end; how Peyton Bowman and Eugene Jeffers both pulled weapons; how John Bowman entered and disarmed the boy and how Peyton Bowman finally shot Jeffers. Forty attendance at the trial this afternoon was larger than it was in the morning. Forty more witnesses are to be examined and the entire week will most probably be taken up.

MINERS AND DEPUTIES FIGHT.

They Exchange Shots in the Dark—news—A Train Fired On.

Washington, June 19.—A special from Birmingham, Ala., says late last night at the Mary Lee mines ten deputy sheriffs on guard espied about fifty striking miners lurking about the place. They called upon them to halt, but the strikers answered with a volley of shots. A pitched battle followed, during which over two hundred shots were exchanged. The mob, it is said, were seen to fall, but were carried off by their companions. Traces of blood bear out the theory that the men were wounded. The Mary Lee mines have recently resumed work, hence the attack.

The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroads are reported to have been informed that a west-bound freight due to leave here at 9 o'clock would be captured by a party of strikers who had been attending the mass meeting at Adamsville and destined to return home. The train was held until after daylight, when it proceeded unmolested.

A Georgia Pacific passenger train westbound, which had been delayed because its laborers was fired at near Jay's Gap last night, but only one was hurt. The strikers are preparing for another big mass meeting next Saturday at Adamsville.

ONE GANG BROKEN UP.

Sanders's Commonwealers Sentenced to Serve in Jail.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 19.—Judge Thomas today sentenced Sanders's commonwealth army to pay fines varying from \$10 to \$50 each. The prisoners were divided into five batches, each going to a different county jail. This, it is thought, will effectively break up the army. When the news of the verdict of guilty was conveyed to the commonwealers, the prisoners made a rush for liberty. The deputy marshals shot one man, who fell into the brush. Nearly forty men made their escape. Company F, sixth cavalry, surrounded the remaining prisoners and brought them to Leavenworth for safe keeping until sentenced to jail.

THE STRIKE BREAKING.

Negroes taking the Places of the Strikers in the Coke Regions.

Scottsboro, Tenn., June 19.—The situation in the coke region continues peaceful and all the men are still holding out. The importation of negroes is gradually breaking the strike. Several carloads of negroes arrived today and at the same time a large number of foreigners took their departure.

The Slave and Hungarians have become disgusted at the long strike and many of them are leaving the regions now to return. Secretary Derby, of the Miners' union, has tendered his resignation. It will have a depressing effect upon the strikers, and it is said that in a few days there will be a rush for their old places.

Bread or Work.

Brunswick, N. Y., June 19.—Late this afternoon over 1,000 Poles marched up Genesee street to the Hungarian square, where they divided into two sections, one going to the mayor's office, the other to the poor office. At these places they demanded bread or

work at once. "Give us bread or give us work; our children are starving," they cried in Polish. The cry of "Vive l'Anarchie" was heard several times, and with great show of bravado one man waved a red handkerchief. An alleged anarchist attempted to make a speech, but was quickly arrested by the police.

It was not until the police charged the mob that it slowly dispersed. Throwns of violence were heard on all sides. The men say they will return to their native country if transportation is furnished them.

Michigan Miners Strike.

Ironwood, Mich., June 19.—Nearly all of the trapper and timber men at the New Port, Pabst and Aurora mines and large numbers at Norrie joined the strike this morning. Only a small number of miners are at work at the East Norrie. Over 500 men at the Norrie mine joined the strikers this afternoon. It is reported that the railroad men will not handle ore if the strike becomes general. Over 1,500 men are now out.

More Arrests in Illinois.

Staunton, Ill., June 19.—Twenty-five more men were arrested at Mount Olive today and taken to Springfield, which makes altogether fifty-one of the strikers that have been arrested yesterday and today. The militiamen and the county and state marshals are still at Mount Olive, and will remain until all of the parties that can be found have been taken. Two Slavonians this evening resisted arrest and were shot by the marshals. One is seriously wounded and the other slightly. No. 6 of the Consolidated coal works, worked almost a full force today, and No. 7 worked a part of the day. Most of the miners refused to return to work. So far the strikers have not molested the miners that have returned to work.

Miners Sent to Prison.

Columbus, O., June 19.—Judge Taft, in the United States court this afternoon, sentenced six Belmont county miners who were arrested for interfering with railway trains, to six months each in Belmont county jail. They plead guilty.

ELKS IN SESSION.

Thomas B. Feider, of Atlanta, Figures in the Discussions.

Jamestown, N. Y., June 19.—The grand lodge of Elks met in regular session at 10 o'clock this morning. The grand secretary's report for the year shows a gratifying growth of the order and sound financial standing. The amount to the credit of the treasury, March 20, 1893, \$13,427. The balance, \$60,000, is the total value of property owned by the lodges is \$462,876. The amount expended for charity was \$53,385. The membership of the order in March, 1893, was 23,516. There were suspended and expelled during 1893 one hundred and forty-nine members and dropped from the rolls 1,160. The deaths during the year numbered 222. The number of installations was 4,485.

The principal business of the afternoon session was discussion as to what should be done with the bolting delegates and lodges which went to Atlantic City instead of coming to this city. Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, offered a resolution to the effect that a telegram be sent to Atlantic City proposing that both sides of the Elks appoint a committee of three to meet and adjourn if necessary to consider the question. The motion was very strongly opposed, as it seemed to be the sense of the majority of the members of the grand lodge that this action would recognize the other body as an organized body and it was claimed that it was not. Mr. Johnson was the champion of his resolution, and Thomas Feider, of Atlanta, was the leader of the opposition. Finally the motion was carried by the passage of the following resolution offered as a substitute for Johnson's:

"Resolved, That the grand lodge in regular session assembled, invite the Elks congregated at Atlantic City or elsewhere to attend the annual meeting of the Elks now in session at Jamestown and participate in our deliberations, and,

"Resolved, That this message be sent to Brother Perry, the exalted ruler of the Atlantic City Lodge, by the grand exalted ruler."

The grand exalted ruler immediately sent the telegram. The nominations for grand lodge officers were then taken up with the following result:

Grand exalted ruler, William H. Friday, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. Perley, of Louisville, and J. L. Rake, of Reading, Pa.

The two last named withdrew, leaving Mr. Friday in nomination.

For grand esteemed leading knight, W. A. Jones, of Chicago, and W. L. Caine, or Stillwater, Minn., were nominated.

For grand esteemed loyal knight, Charles M. Bedell, of Syracuse, and W. E. Sheeler, of Dallas, Tex., were named.

For grand esteemed leading knight, Dr. Laban Hazelton, of Jamestown.

For grand secretary, Lou Clarke, of St. Louis; William Atkinson, of Erie; Scott Holmes, of Cincinnati; Hon. T. A. Smith, of Youngstown; Allen O. Myers, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Myers withdrew his name from before the convention.

He said that there was not enough money in the order to hire him to hold the office another term.

For grand treasurer, J. F. Omaha, or Jersey City; Edward S. Ostris, of Meadville, Pa.

For grand master, J. A. Ellinger, of Washington.

For grand trustees, C. W. Murdaugh, of Portsmouth, Va.; Harry Robe and J. L. Rake, of Reading, Pa.

The principal and about the only contest will be over the election of the grand exalted ruler, who will be elected by the members of the convention.

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The following telegram was forwarded to Captain Turner:

"The convention nominated you unanimously. Please accept congratulations. (Signed) B. H. PATTERSON, Chairman."

To this Captain Turner replied as follows:

"Washington, D. C., June 19, 1894.—Dr. B. H. Patterson, Chairman Jesup Convention: I sincerely thank the convention.

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s' and Child's
N SHOES
D-U-C-E-D

goods we offer them at

to 2 \$1.50, now only 1.20
to 2 \$1.75, now only 1.25
to 2 to 2, now only 1.25
to 6 \$2, now only 1.25

D and E. Every pair



Whitehall Street.

captured and taken to jail, only escaped being lynched, hard, who is condemned one republicans in North Carolina a letter today in which he states fusion with the popular it to be the only way democrats.

commission met here today assessment of all railwaymen of the Wilmington and New Haven in favor of the assessment of sides are now assessed at the main lines.

the negro murderer who and brought back here yesterday August 3d, Gov-

ernor resented him to that

This was done

potton mills at Durham, a

plant, began work today wide sheetings.

ITS BREAK AWAY.

is Given and All Are Re-

captured.

June 19.—(Special)—Om-

aha has been received at the

the break for liberty at the

action of what is known as

"This gang" is composed

of Tagart, Nail, Blair, Smith

with was sick, and not at

was sent up for burglary

His antecedents are un-

and Smith have been on

some time. The other five

in a scheme to dynamite the

and were transferred to

working in the field, when

the spur from his leg

viscously at the guard. He

five prisoners to assault

guard's gun snapped three

at the third attempt, bring-

ground, slay, Demay and

into the corn near by and

the ditch by trusty con-

cut their shackles off

which they had found,

shrewed up his hands, and was

to camp in front of an

giant swam a lake, but was

the doors, came in and look-

the negro man who in

Smith, robbed a store at

of young Cook, leaving him

od, who escaped Thursday

appeared Friday in Merid-

on Demay's lawyer and said

that he gave him a

his time had expired. The

used him. Law, he was

had escaped, but he had

his whereabouts are un-

known.

GHT AT A DANCE.

is a Man While Another

is a Hit.

June 19.—(Special)—Last

night, Mrs. Anderson be-

a difficulty with Will

Johnson, at a big negro

Sixth avenue, Johnson

Albeit he hit on the

this surrendered himself, and

has not been arrested

about a woman.

OOOOOO

y diseases

on one cause

impurity.

cham's

Pills

(Tasteless)

the blood and,

to the root

maladies."

cents a box.

OOOOOO

My Industrial Educa-

tion Association.

ing for the election of

the government's new

book a.m. Every mem-

ber present.

W. J. NORTHERN,

President.

etary.

Fistula!

No knife used

particulars call or

R. TUCKER,

North Broad Street,

Atlanta, Ga.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Robert Berner Delivers the Annual Address Before the Alumni.

THE TRUSTEES RECOGNIZE ATHLETICS.

A Move in the Right Direction—Many Representative Men from all Over the State Attending the Commencement.

Athens, Ga., June 19.—(Special)—Robert Berner, of Fitch, delivered the annual address before the university alumni today. His speech was pronounced one of the most scholarly ever delivered in the university chapel.

Mr. Berner's theme was "The Character of Southern Civilization, the Individuality of Her Citizens and the Conservation of Her People."

He lauded the character of the southern citizens as being nobler than that of the citizens of other sections and claimed that this nobility was due to their superior loyalty to the constitution and its principles of government.

He spoke eloquently upon southern statesmanship, prophesying that the conservative character of the southern people and their civilization would finally have to preserve and protect the free institutions of the country, and that to do so would be the duty of the property holders of the north would call upon southern statesmen to protect them from the torch of the anarchist and the bomb of the socialist.

He paid a tribute to the alumni of the university, eulogizing their distinguished services to the state and their patriotism to all the interests and industries of the state.

He deplored the tendency of present education going so far as technical training, and claimed that education in literature and the arts and sciences as presented by the University of Georgia made better men and nobler citizens than the training in schools, where manual training was paramount in all else.

The closing exercises were held Thursday night in the opera house. Those who took part were, Mr. Frank Harwell, Alfred Griggs, T. Dixon, H. W. Hodges, others who took

Freeman and Copeland, Dr. Joe Horsley, Jr. and Mr. George Harris, Miss Little, Mr. H. H. George, Mr. Harry Smith, Miss Julia Colwax, Miss Mary Faunt, Mr. Damon Lauter.

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Mrs. Sarah Astin, Palmetto, Ga.

I had been a great sufferer for months with great weakness and loss of appetite, miseries of catarrh of the head and an awful misery accompanying it, so bad, so badly that I thought I could not live. Seeing the statement of a lady that you had had such a case, I thought I might like mine, I wrote you for treatment, though I had no money to pay for it. After two months' treatment, completely recovered, though still not quite as strong as before, I am now in my seventy-first year but to my great relief, I am now in full health again.

Miss Sarah Astin, Palmetto, Ga.

Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6:15 p. m.

Sunday—9 to 11 a. m.

An Open Switch

is no more dangerous than carelessness about your daily health. This is especially true in those private and domestic diseases of the greater importance to every person, if they value their future happiness, to have each organ in the human body in a healthy condition. There are many ways of doing this, and the best way is to have a good diet, and a well balanced diet, and a good exercise.

Another feature of this entertainment was the "Promenade of the Broadway Belles and Broadway Swells," by the little tots.

This was junior day, and again the hall was crowded. The junior class is composed of thirty-two pupils, eighteen of whom received places of class standing.

The addresses and recitations were as follows:

"Declining of American Statesmanship" by Lorraine.

"The Woman of Today" by Mary Rice.

"Madam El" Jessie McLendon.

"Beauty Without Merit Like a Flower" by Ammon.

"Aunt Tabitha" Maud Massengale.

"Whither Art Thou Drifting?" Carrie Rose.

"The Situation" Wylie Jordan.

"Awfully Lovely Phil" Sophie.

"Georgia" William Daniel.

"Man, a Mysterious Link in Being's Endless Chain" Myrtis White.

"The Aim of Life" Lucien Whipple.

"The Fish Swims Up Stream" Mabel Lambdin.

"Past and Future" Walter Massey.

"Country Sleighting" Julia Harris.

"Woman" Pope Hugley.

"Chorus in the World at War" Emma Murphy.

Special mention should be given Miss Julia Harris and Maud Massengale also Miss Wylie Jordan, William Daniel and Pope Hugley.

Delightful music was rendered by the pupils under the direction of Mrs. Battle and Miss Jones. The vocal music was specially fine.

The junior address was delivered by Hon. Clem P. Steel of Macon, who was well received.

Clem P. Steel, Hon. George Murphy.

He took for his subject "Keep Cool," a most appropriate one, considering the weather. He applied his subject to all the phases of life, and made an interesting and entertaining address.

After the address Professor Berner announced that the entire class had done creditable work in composition, and that Miss Mary Dwyer had won the prize.

In the military contest Monday afternoon Captain B. Captain Merle Murphy, commanding Company B, won the medal in the individual drill. Jack Bitch and Floyd Murphy were the next best.

The applications in the military department for next year are as follows:

Major W. M. Massey.

Captain Company B, A. H. Hickson;

Captain B, J. R. Powell; Company C, G. F. Hugley.

Adjutant Fred D. Nisum.

Quartermaster—L. A. Whipple.

First Sergeant—Company A, W. C. Powell; Company B, A. J. Stephens; Company C, W. A. Daniel.

Second Lieutenant—Company A, C. P. Ross; Second Lieutenant—B. W. Jordan; Company C, W. H. Chambers.

Sergeant major—A. R. Willingham.

Quartermaster sergeant—Merrett Thurman.

There were at least 200 society people in attendance. Prominent among the visitors were Misses Mary Bridge of Atlanta; Nellie Wright of Atlanta; Lewis Butt, Pauline Scott, H. H. Howell, Mrs. Frank Black, of Tennessee; Hansell of Atlanta; Mary Burd Howard of Atlanta; Martha Wiley of Atlanta; Minnie Dalton of Dalton; Anna Thomas of Dalton; Tiff Tipton; Bright Rowe, of Atlanta; Luis Hill, of Columbus; Hattie May Mitchell of Atlanta; Edna Walker, of Augusta; Marie Penn, of Virginia; Fouché, of Rome; Nina Bell, of Americus; Carter of Dalton; Helen Bell, of Americus; Marion Speer, Speer, of Atlanta; Eddie Edwards, of Atlanta; Anna Thomas, of Augusta; Annie Branch, of Augusta; Verderoy, of New York; Alline Walker, of Monroe; Eva Wrigley, of Atlanta; Helen Hoyt, of Rome; Emily Gandy, of Atlanta; Emily Gandy, of Atlanta; Mollie Morris, of Atlanta; Lula Thomas, of Augusta; Guyton, of Florida; Messrs. George and Jack, of Atlanta; Mrs. Brown, of Atlanta; Dr. John S. Steiner, of Atlanta; Dr. Henry Hammond, of Augusta; Horace Antiques, of Atlanta; Arthur Saxon, of Augusta; Monroe Osgood, of Macon; Herring Winship, Ryals, of Savannah; Welden Bridge, of Atlanta; Sam Hall, of Atlanta; Fred Bartholomew, of Cuthbert; Local Harris, of Cedartown; Harry Godrich, of Augusta; Frank Hardeman, of Milledge Lockhart, of Atlanta; Dr. W. M. Morris, of Dalton; Steinberg, of Savannah; Joe Boyd of Griffin; Thomas, of Atlanta; Hawes, of Atlanta; Ed Wyatt, of Baltimore; Marion Hull, of Atlanta; Foying, of St. Louis; Julian Lane, of Macon; Guy Hamilton, of Augusta.

SOCIETY EVENTS.

In a social way Athens has never been

better than it is at present. The beauty

and chivalry of the state are in reality gathered within the gates of the Classic City, and to say that everybody has had a thoroughly enjoyable time is putting it mildly.

The A. E. Club this morning immediately after the commencement service, at the university, was formally organized. The programme consists of an opening session, followed by the graduation of the class and the lax class, also delivery of certificates and diplomas.

"Modern Achievements"—F. J. Orr, Athens.

"Ambition"—J. H. Porter, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hayley, 161 Vine St.

NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth Avenue;

Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel; McDonald & Co., 65 Washington St.

KANSAS CITY—W. A. Rode, 61 Main St.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Wilder.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 20, 1894.

No Dodging—No Hedging.

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun remarks that "failure to endorse the financial policy of the administration will be a substantial adoption by the Georgia democracy of that dangerous, fallacious and utterly untenable and undemocratic proposition—the free coinage of silver."

Whatever democrats may think of this absurd method of attacking the Chicago platform and repudiating a policy dear to those who give the party its strength and power in the south, it has one merit that must be conceded. It is not in the nature of a straddle. It is at once bold, candid and simple. There has been a good deal of bushwhacking going on in regard to the plan presented by The Enquirer-Sun, and while we think that the proposition to endorse Mr. Cleveland's financial policy is both foolish and dangerous, calculated to sow the seeds of discord and demoralization in a party that will need all the strength it can muster to overcome the opposition that is to be arrayed against it, nevertheless, we admire the candor of our Columbus contemporary, and commend it to the favorable consideration of those of the brethren who have been running around in the underbrush, anxious to substitute Mr. Cleveland's financial policy for the financial policy of the platform but not caring to come out into the open and say so.

There is no more dodging or hedging about The Enquirer-Sun's proposition than there is about the resolutions of the Thomas county mass meeting. In fact, our Columbus contemporary goes further than the Thomas county democrats who attended the mass meeting.

It declares in effect that the free coinage of silver, which the democratic party of Georgia has been clamoring for in its platforms ever since the crime of demonetization was made known to the people, is "a dangerous, fallacious and utterly untenable proposition."

John Sherman and the republican leaders have been making precisely the same charges against the proposition ever since the people and the democratic party took upon themselves the duty of restoring silver to our currency system as a part of the standard money of the country, but that makes no difference in these queer times of democratic doubt and disputation. We are not here at this moment to make an argument on the subject, but merely to admire and applaud the candor that impels a democratic newspaper to espouse the views of Wall street and the republican party, and to compliment the boldness that commends these views to the favorable consideration of the democratic state convention.

The proposition of The Enquirer-Sun goes deeper than the mere adoption of the anti-silver views which the republican party has pressed upon the country as an excuse for the crime of demonetization. It involves the repudiation of Georgia's senators and representatives in congress, and carries with it a condemnation of their efforts to secure financial legislation in harmony with the demands of the people. It involves an endorsement by the democrats of Georgia of the arguments that have been put forward in the senate and in the house by the republican leaders—an endorsement of the bond issue—an endorsement of the seigniorage veto—and an endorsement of the republican policy of permitting the creditors of the government to dictate the kind of money in which the paper currency shall be redeemed.

Nevertheless, we heartily approve the candor that marks the proposition of our Columbus contemporary. It is better to stab the party from the front than to rip it up the back. If the silver policy of the president, the seigniorage and state bank tax repeat votes of our representatives and the record of our congressmen are to be repudiated by the state convention let it be done boldly and unequivocally without any "ifs" or "ands," so that the voters of the state may know precisely what has occurred. What we mean is this: If a majority of the democratic voters have, since 1892, ceased to be in favor of the use

of silver as a standard money metal, to be coined without discrimination, and are opposed to that pledge of the platform which says that democrats hold to the use of both gold and silver as the money of final payment, the convention ought to so declare, and make its declaration clear and unequivocal.

On the other hand, if the democrats of the state, after witnessing both by observation and experience, the effects that the recent re-establishment of the single gold standard has had on the country, and are opposed to perpetuating that standard and its baleful results, then the convention ought to declare boldly and unequivocally in favor of the platform and its financial pledge.

If they endorse Mr. Cleveland's financial policy they ought to say so. Boldness and candor are winning cards, and they will be worth more to the party in the coming contest than all the hedging and dodging and trimming that can be devised.

We believe that the surest ground and basis for democratic harmony is the democratic platform as it was interpreted by the southern people, and as it has been interpreted by the congressmen from Georgia and other southern states in the records they have made. Other democrats, it seems, believe otherwise. They believe that the financial views which are opposed to the southern interpretation of the platform are the surest ground and basis of democratic harmony and unity at this time. We do not question the motives or the sincerity of these democrats. We have never questioned the motives or the sincerity of Mr. Cleveland. We say it will be neither wise nor prudent for the state convention to question the sincerity of this large body of democrats, or to ignore the steadfastness of their convictions, but if these things are to be done it is best that they should be done boldy.

Case of Hysterics.

The excitement of The Journal over the invitation extended to Congressman Turner by the Chamber of Commerce is inexplicable. It is calculated to embarrass Mr. Turner—this great do-to about nothing. Why should our contemporary be so unable as to intimate that The Constitution manufactured the information it received about the invitation? Every word in reference to the matter was published under quotation—it was none of ours, and if The Journal wants to have a case of hysterics let it relieve itself before Mr. Woodson, not us.

We see nothing in the transaction calculated to create the tremendous amount of perspiring excitement The Journal displays. What is the cause of the trouble? What more natural than the friends of Mr. Turner should intimate to the Chamber of Commerce that they would be glad to have him invited here? We think that is a compliment to the chamber and to the city. It is as much as to say that when a public man addresses an audience in Atlanta he addresses the whole state.

All that we published came straight from the president of the Chamber of Commerce. He has no ax to grind, and did exactly right in seeing that the invitation, as requested, was formally extended to Mr. Turner.

What more natural, too, than that the friends of Senator Walsh, and Major Bacon, and Colonel Garrard and possibly other candidates, should intimate to the Chamber of Commerce, a little later, that they should like to have invitations extended to their favorites, so that Atlanta, and, through Atlanta, the whole state, may have an opportunity of hearing them? And what more natural than that the chamber should hasten to complain, as it would be bound to do?

We beg The Journal to cool off. This is no time for hysterics.

We are glad that Mr. Turner is coming, and we will be glad also when Colonel Walsh and Major Bacon and Colonel Garrard come. Atlanta is the great forum of the state, and it is ever ready to welcome all distinguished Georgians.

The Winning Policy.

The signs of the times indicate that southern sentiment is more solid than ever in favor of silver as part of our standard money.

Over in Alabama, despite the quibbling over the platform in the gubernatorial convention, the silver issue is the leading one before the people, and the platform is being interpreted by its advocates as a strong free silver coinage document. The congressional candidates are all on this line, and it is admitted that it would be useless to ask for democratic votes for an anti-silver candidate.

In Arkansas Judge Little has secured a sufficient number of delegates to make it certain that he will defeat Hon. Clifton R. Breckinridge for the congressional nomination, and the explanation is found in the fact that Little is for the coinage of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either, while Breckinridge trained with the gold standard men.

Here in Georgia we see the two democratic candidates for governor earnestly advocating the restoration of silver as standard money, and Mr. Atkinson in his speeches favors the independent action of this country without waiting for Europe. He even criticizes General Evans for not going far enough in his championship of silver, although the general is well known to be a strong bimetallist. This is the policy favored by our democratic masses, and it is not likely that any one opposed to it will think it worth while to become a candidate for any of the higher offices.

South Carolina is another silver state. In the pending campaign Governor Tillman and Senator Butler are both making silver speeches, and the latter predicts that the republicans in 1896 will incorporate free silver in their platform. To head them off, he urges the democrats in every section to organize silver leagues and make an aggressive campaign.

Everywhere in the south these significant expressions of public sentiment are

making themselves heard and felt, and it is impossible to survey the situation without coming to the conclusion that the southern democrats will be satisfied with nothing short of the coinage of both metals without discrimination. This being the case, it is the plain duty of our people to stand by the democrats in congress who have remained true to the platform and who are still fighting for bimetallism.

The Collapse of a Boom.

The great real estate enterprise of Humphrey B. Chamberlin in Denver has collapsed, leaving almost nothing in the shape of assets. Last week a forced sale brought only \$100 cash for assets whose face value is \$2,000,000.

Chamberlin invested money for eastern capitalists in western real estate, and for some years was so successful that people in New England and in Europe begged him to invest their money for them. The money confided to Chamberlin purchased land, built houses, railroads, canals, reservoirs, bridges, transit lines, waterworks and a dozen other things. The concern failed in December, 1893, and the assignee since that time has not been able to collect a dollar on the outstanding accounts. It is true that a great deal of real estate was turned over to the assignee, but the enormous shrinkage of its value during the hard times and the heavy encumbrances on it made it worth less than nothing as assets. If it had been sold three years ago the investors would have made a profit and Chamberlin would today be a rich man, instead of a penniless bankrupt. The creditors have lost fully \$3,500,000. Their money had been invested in desert lands which will never be worth anything until they are irrigated, in a big Fort Worth scheme, in the Corpus Christi and Aransas Pass schemes and in, perhaps, twenty more. The St. Louis Republic thus sums it up:

When the failure came the books showed assets as follows: Real estate, \$250,000; shares, \$2,058,200; bills receivable, \$67,737; accounts receivable, \$81,556. The assignee altered values and reported as follows: Real estate, \$74,900, encumbered for \$174,338; shares, \$69,605, encumbered for \$884,700; bills receivable, \$25,790, pledged for \$63,018. And the house has not yet ended.

So much for a promoter and the booms in which he had full confidence. The collapse will teach a useful lesson. It will cause investors to avoid the "boom towns" and put their money in enterprises of a slower but surer growth. There is nothing better than real estate for an investment, but when it has been suddenly boomed into prominence it is well to fight shy of it. Prudent men will stick to the solid, growing towns.

Why Gold Has Flown to England.

Under this heading The New York Financier, which is the organ and exponent of the bank interests of the east, has the following brief article, to which we desire to call the attention of those who have been reading the discussion of the silver question in these columns:

London advises announce that the most striking feature of the present financial situation is the steady flow of gold into London from all parts of the world, causing a serious superficiality that is well to fight shy of it. Prudent men

will stick to the solid, growing towns.

GEORGIA POLITICAL NOTES.

The Jonesboro Enterprise has the following:

"The people of Clayton are beginning to look around for somebody to represent them in the next legislature, and through the columns of The Atlanta Constitution some one has suggested the name of Mr. A. C. Blalock, who, in our opinion, would be a good man for the place. The extent of our information on the subject is that there are a lot of men who will probably be in the race for the nomination, and one of whom can easily carry the count over the third party nominee. As to whether Mr. Blalock will make the race we are unable to say, as we were unaware of the fact that his name had been mentioned until it appeared in The Constitution of Thursday."

The Hamilton Journal has this nomination to make:

"We rise to nominate Hon. Charles F. Crisp for president in 1896. The southern states control 148 electoral votes, a majority of the democratic votes. The south has been led to the slaughter long enough, and we think it is time that the southern people should look to their own interest. An eastern democrat is no more than an eastern republican. Give us a southerner."

The following card, from Mr. J. S. McKown, appears in the current issue of The Jonesboro Enterprise:

"While I would appreciate the honor of representing Clayton county in the next general assembly, it being my native county and composed of the most intelligent and solid citizens of Georgia, still, owing to the fact it would interfere with my duties to the Central railroad, I could not allow my name to be used in this connection. I appreciate the kindly mention of my name by my friends, and to whom I shall always be grateful, and whom I would be delighted to serve in any capacity that did not conflict with my best interests. Still I must decline to be a candidate for any office, at this time, for the reason above mentioned."

J. S. McKOWN."

The Pickens County Herald has this political item:

"Hon. J. Newt Twitty, of Jackson county, was in Jasper Wednesday. He is viewing the congressional field with the intention of entering it, if he likes the outlook."

The race for commissioner of agriculture now stands as follows:

Nesbitt. 172
Waddell. 18
Culpepper. 18
Doubtful. 10

There is a good deal of information contained in the foregoing article, brief as it is. Precisely the same statements have been made over and over again in the editorial articles of The Constitution. Our goldbug contemporaries, being unable to break the force of our statements by presenting arguments and facts to prove their incorrectness, have charged them to ignorance—which is a proverbially cheap and convenient way of disposing of unanswerable arguments. But now that these statements have been taken up and put forward as solemn facts by the great goldbug representative of the bank interests, it is not likely that the small fry, who are for the single gold standard because they think this is Mr. Cleveland's line, will question their authenticity.

In point of fact, however, the corporations that have sold their securities in England, and all who have borrowed British money are compelled to pay considerably more than twice as much American wheat and cotton in settlement of their interest accounts than they paid in 1873.

And now the brethren say that we shall have to wait for England to refuse to accept the enormous sums of gold before we can get relief from the results of the decline in the value of our products! That is the prospect the anti-silver men in the south hold out to the people!

A Doubtful Story.

We do not believe that there is a particle of truth in the recently published story of a plot to blow up the capitol, white house and other government buildings at Washington.

The whole business is too absurd for belief. It is not reasonable to suppose that a number of conspirators with an Indian half breed for their leader have been holding meetings in Washington for several weeks, and experimenting with explosive compounds, without being arrested, when the police claim that they have all the time been aware of the nature of their mission.

The story reads like a fabrication. We may occasionally have in this country a man wicked or cranky enough to destroy the lives and property of his po-

litical enemies, but no band of such conspirators has ever yet been organized here, and it is not likely that one ever will be. The conspirators would be afraid to trust one another. Men mean enough to engage in such a plot would be only too willing to turn state's evidence in the hope of getting a reward.

The good people of Washington have no cause to be alarmed. They are in no danger of being blown up by any new-fangled explosive, and they will find that the mysterious strangers whose movements sometimes excite suspicion are not engaged in any more serious conspiracy than the elaboration of a scheme that will secure a drink and a free lunch.

This is the way to look at it. The masses of Americans are industrious and law-abiding home owners or prospective home owners, and they have no sympathy with outlaws and conspirators. If we get desperate and lawless men should try any dynamite nonsense in Washington they would be torn to pieces by a mob or suffer Guitone's fate. There is nobody courting that sort of martyrdom. The American people indulge in very wild talk when they get excited over politics, but it is harmless and should be liberally discounted. Still, it is to be regretted that the Washington sensation has been made public. It will scare a few old women and encourage the cranks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Glasgow, Ky., Times is responsible for this: "Benjamin Franklin was nearly whipped for stealing cheese." Hon. Jefferson said for vagrancy. James Madison died for getting drunk. Aaron Burr had his eye gouged out in a fight. Zachary Taylor robed a widow of her spoons. John Wesley was caught breaking into a store. George Washington is on trial for attempting outrage. Andrew Jackson was shot in a negro barroom. Martin Luther hung himself while he was writing his "theses." The assignee filed for getting drunk. Aaron Burr had his eye gouged out in a fight. Zachary Taylor robed a widow of her spoons. John Wesley was caught breaking into a store. George Washington is on trial for attempting outrage. Andrew Jackson was shot in a negro barroom. Martin Luther hung himself while he was writing his "theses."

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ETCHED.

AN EARLY TRIAL.

The Case of Mr. McCandless Is Set for July 9th.

ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE NEWMAN

Mr. McCandless Did Not Wish to Be a Candidate with the Charge Hanging Over Him—Captain Jackson's Trip.

"enough," said I on the elevator roof at 9 half a hundred in comfortable coolness and worse my sentinel in unhappy face in metropolitan familiar faces would have been we had all been New York and of the several set now the metropolis. The case. We haven't even if we had, we would hardly care is, however, a summer kind. were, however, our society ladies to be enjoying were a number of other cities homes and sing a new strain; a Philadelphia hotel, were with Atlanta in the presence of a man, compliments of the thing needful more inspiring, most crowded with the Edgewood and ice or a dainty

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AN EARLY TRIAL.

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ARGUMENT BEFORE JUDGE NEWMAN

Mr. McCandless Did Not Wish to Be a Candidate with the Charge Hanging Over Him—Captain Jackson's Trip.

DID NOT GO.

The Gate City Guard and Their Cumberland Island Trip.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OBJECTED.

The Application for a Reduced Rate Agreed to by all the Roads Except the Central, Which Said Nay.

Atlanta's gallant military company, the Gate City Guard, are faced with a dilemma which they are anxious to unravel.

They have been pining for some time for an outing at Cumberland Island and it depends upon all present when the case was settled that an attempt would be made by the attorneys representing Mr. McCandless to have the charge dismissed altogether upon a motion for demand. There was no effort, however, in this direction, and the only thing insisted upon by Mr. McCandless' counsel was a speedy trial. This they obtained.

It was 10 o'clock when the attorneys interested in the case filed into the circuit courtroom. For the government appeared United States Solicitor Joe James, and as special counsel, Captain Henry Jackson. Representing Mr. McCandless were Messrs. C. P. and B. H. Hill.

The argument by the defense for an early hearing was very emphatic. Mr. C. D. Hill, in his appeal to the court, stated that Mr. McCandless had been very embarrassing position, that he had made a demand for trial and had been unable to obtain it during this term and that now, if it was in the province of the court to do, he wished a hearing at once.

Captain Jackson, at a previous hearing, had said that he wished the case postponed because of the absence of several important witnesses for the government, which they were unable to secure just now.

Replying to this yesterday Mr. Hill said that all of the important witnesses, present except Captain Jackson, were in Atlanta on ten days' notice.

He stated that Mr. McCandless did not desire a discharge on the motion for demand, but that he asked for a full trial and searching investigation into everything connected with the case.

Referring to the action of the grand jury, he said that it was a remarkable state of affairs when one jury of impartial men, upon whom by the most learned counsel, refused to find a true bill against the defendant, and the next jury takes up the case again and puts four indictments.

Following Mr. Hill came Captain Harry Jackson, who stated that it was not the intention of the counsel for the government to do Mr. McCandless the least injustice, but that it would better serve the cause of the government for the case to remain as it was.

Attorney Joe James said that the case of Mr. McCandless would be taken up in regular order of court business, just as any other case, and that there would be no discussion.

"We desire, your honor," said Mr. B. H. Hill, "that the case be called on the 9th of July. Upon that day court will convene after its present recess and, besides, this, the defendant, according to his lawyer's statement, will be believed by that time."

Captain Jackson arose at this and stated that in view of the fact that the case had been previously set by the court for the October term he had made all arrangements to sail for Europe on the 7th of July. He said that his daughter was abroad now and was expecting to meet him in London.

This called forth from Mr. B. H. Hill the acknowledgment that Mr. McCandless was a candidate for public office and that he would not enter any race with such a stigma against him.

"A man's honor," he said, "is vastly of more importance than Captain Jackson's pleasure trip."

Upon examination of the indictments Judge Newman decided that upon only two of the four was Mr. McCandless held liable to prosecution. These relate to the transfer of the package of money containing \$600. The other two, relating to the cashing of the check when Tom Cob Jackson had no deposit in the bank, were noll prossed.

After an unsuccessful effort to have the counsel on both sides reach an agreement, Judge Newman fixed July 9th as the day for trial. Upon this day the case will be called and the nature of the evidence will necessitate a repetition of all the details of the Lewis Redwine case.

Concerning the nature of the evidence for the government there is much interest. From the statements of Captain Jackson, when the case was first postponed, it was apparent that some surprise is in store. Many think that it will be a statement from Lewis Redwine, the man who is known to have made a statement and will do so as soon as he gets stronger.

The deputies who left Monday have as yet made no arrests.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS.

Prominent Fire Insurance Agents in Session in Atlanta.

The new executive committee of the Southern Fire and Casualty Association held its first meeting yesterday and will remain in session for two or three days.

The meetings are held in the offices of the association in the Equitable building, the construction of which was recently completed at the annual meeting in Washington on June 6th and consists of Thomas Egleston, president; George W. Brewster, vice president; Charles C. Fleischman, secretary. The officers of the association who are ex-officio members of the executive committee are E. A. Anderson, W. W. Campbell, W. C. E. Jones, W. F. Pearson, E. G. Reynolds, S. Y. Tupper, John C. Whitner, of Atlanta; B. L. Dewey, North Carolina; W. B. South, South Carolina; E. C. Crosby, Florida; E. W. McCrery, Mississippi; Clarence F. Lee, Louisville, Ky.; R. W. Robinson, of Boston; and A. S. Wilson, Georgia; J. C. Hunter, of Mobile, Alabama.

The work of the committee yesterday was devoted mainly to organization. The legislation mapped out for the association at the Washington meeting was carried over to the Atlanta meeting and will be published.

It is understood also that he desires to make a statement and will do so as soon as he gets stronger.

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TRADING SLUGGISH.

The Securities of the Bankrupt Roads
Freely Pressed for Sale.

ASSESSMENTS FRIGHTENED HOLDERS.

The Boom Knocked Out of Wheat Yesterday, July Closing at 13-8 Cents Lower—Cotton Closed a Point Better.

NEW YORK. June 19.—There was a further slight falling off in business at the stock exchange yesterday, and trading throughout was sluggish. The only feature of the day's work was the heaviness of the securities of bankrupt roads. These were freely pressed for sale and a number of stocks now in the hands of receivers made new low records. The assessment exacted from New York and New England holders and the announcement that the Atchison stockholders had lost \$100,000,000, about \$8 per share has frightened owners of the Pacific, Northern Pacific, Reading and Erie and considerable long stock came out today. In the case of the Union Pacific it was said that it would need an assessment of at least \$20 to put the property in good shape. Union Pacific fell from 12½ to 9¾, Erie from 13½ to 12½, Atchison from 7 to 6, Reading from 15 to 13½, and Northern Pacific from 15½ to 13½. The gas railroad held firm during the early trading, the Grangers being notably strong. St. Paul rose to 69¾ and Reading and Quincy to 78. The Industrials at this time were in demand, especially Sugar, Chicago Gas and United States Cordage preferred. Sugar advanced to 99¾, Chicago Gas to 75¾ and United States Cordage transferred from Ba to 41. The result of the last named was strengthened by rumors that the company had acquired control of the Pier 30 Cordage Company of Boston. In the afternoon the depression in the bankrupt stocks had an adverse influence on the general list and a decline of 3 to 4 per cent took place. Just near the close there was a rally of 3 to ½ per cent and the lift left off. In the inactive stocks, Adams Express sold up to 15½ and Reading last reported sales. The advances in the active stocks losses of 1½ to 2½ per cent. Union Pacific leading. After the close the leading bankers of the city held a conference to discuss the advisability of furnishing the gold needed for export. The sentiment is that the bankers will adopt this policy and in the future will provide exporters with the metal.

The bond market was lower. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 96,000 shares worth \$16,000.

Total market balances: Coin, \$86,626,000; currency, \$56,106,000.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1½, losing offered at 1½; prime mercantile paper 3½ per cent.

Pear silver 62¢.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87½/4.87½ for demand; posted rates 4.88½/4.89½; commercial bills 4.86½/4.86¾.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds steady.

Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the board was neglected.

The following is the range of cotton futures in N.Y. for today:

Trade with the payment of the next quarterly dividend.

Some of the Gas people left for Chicago this week to transact routine business there, including the declaration of the regular dividend. There is evidence that some new power has come to the front in the stock. It is known that a policy advocated with confidence by some of the oldest and most influential people has been overthrown within a week by people who have proved themselves more powerful and unexpectedly so, than the old interests had calculated on.

The market is almost at the stagnation point. The bankrupt railway properties continue heavy, but there is no pressure on the general list.

Wabash earnings for the second week in June decreased \$2,285; Denver and Rio Grande decreased \$35,000; Louisville and Nashville decreased \$15,000.

Foreign and domestic News Company.—The certainty is that the Senate would soon get through with the tariff bill led the bulls on the Industrials to talk more bullish than heretofore, saying that the moment the bill passed the senate that moment the Industrial stock would begin to advance to be followed by the railroad stocks, as the earnings grew better.

Dow Jones News Company.—Stocks are not so plentiful in the loan market, and the Grangers and Western Union are in especially brisk demand.

London, 2 o'clock p.m.—The market for Americans opened strong, and prices were almost as weak as they were strong yesterday. They did not break as quickly as was displayed when advancing, but made their way gradually under the pressure of long wheat that did not all come out at once. Yesterday's enthusiastic buyers were cautious sellers today and the Seaboard led off in immediate gains. The market was strong, but New York led yesterday in strength, today it was the weakest market. There was some change from July into September, with a rise in the former and a fall in the latter, between the two options. July opened at from 60½ to 60¾, sold down to 58¾, where it closed, and sold back to 59¾, where it recovered, and sold back to 59¾, where it closed. Cash wheat was about 1c per bushel lower, its relation with the futures causing the decline. There was a good demand.

Cotton was weak, but the influence coming from wheat. There was not as much decline, however, as would have been comparatively speaking, had it not been for the cash market, which had prices from breaking seriously. July corn opened from 4½ to 4½, declined to 4½, and closed at 4½, where it closed, and sold back to 4½, where it closed. Corn was firm, prices not showing much change.

Large commission houses were the best buyers of oats today. The theory was that the buying represented the Sebastian demand as well as local orders, the former price principally. The tone of the market was strong, with June delivery the star price. The other rains were higher than the sellers today. June closed 1c higher than yesterday, July ½c higher. Cash oats showed a gain, prices closing 1½c higher than yesterday.

Yesterdays' trading was with a very moderate amount of trading. The tone was formed from the declining effects of a lower hog market and declining prices of wheat, the latter having but an indirect influence. The close was almost at the inside quotation of the day. July pork showing a loss of ½c from yesterday, July lard 7½c and July ribs 5c.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

WHEAT—Open, High, Low, Close
Saturday 25 39 34 14 35 39
Monday 25 34 42 42 37 37
Tuesday 19 65 18 1 32 3 3 3 3
Wednesday 19 18 1 32 3 3 3 3
Thursday 19 18 1 32 3 3 3 3
Friday 19 18 1 32 3 3 3 3
Total 15 101 15 101 15 101 15 101

Atwood, Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Price, Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.—The market was still higher in the active stocks of 1½ to 2½ per cent. Union Pacific leading. After the close the leading bankers of the city held a conference to discuss the advisability of furnishing the gold needed for export. The sentiment is that the bankers will adopt this policy and in the future will provide exporters with the metal.

The bond market was lower. The sales of listed stocks aggregated 96,000 shares worth \$16,000.

Total market balances: Coin, \$86,626,000; currency, \$56,106,000.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1½, losing offered at 1½; prime mercantile paper 3½ per cent.

Pear silver 62¢.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87½/4.87½ for demand; posted rates 4.88½/4.89½; commercial bills 4.86½/4.86¾.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds steady.

Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the board was neglected.

The following is the range of cotton futures in N.Y. for today:

RECEIPTS	SHIPS	STOCK
1894 1903	1891 1893	1894 1893
Saturday 25 39	34 14	35 39
Monday 25	34 22	42 42
Tuesday 19 65	18 1	32 3 3
Wednesday 19	18 1	32 3 3
Thursday 19	18 1	32 3 3
Friday 19	18 1	32 3 3
Total 15 101	15 101	15 101

Closed quiet; sales 30,300 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

RECEIPTS	EXPORTS	STOCK
1894 1893	1891 1893	1894 1893
Saturday 1662 3597	3605 3549	213873
Monday 1475 6814	6843 6841	38457 41698
Tuesday 1947 4131	9270 8265	375140 409113
Wednesday 19
Thursday 19
Friday 19
Total 5,84 1342	13283 21300

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January 10-6 July 9-8
February 10-6 August 9-8
March 10-6 September 6-5
April 10-6 October 6-5
May 10-6 November 6-5
June 10-6 December 6-5
Closed steady; sales 16,000 bales.

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Price, Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.—The stock market was dull and weak at the close. The steady liquidation in the stocks of the Atchison and Northern Pacific had a depressing effect on the remainder of the list. Atchison was pressed for sale on the unsatisfactory April statement of earnings, as the exhibit showed that the operating expenses had been kept to a higher average so that the loss in net was larger than expected. The sales were sluggish with some tendency to sell St. Paul. The market of Rock Island was attributed to a renewal of operations by the Flower pool. American Sugar Refining looked top heavy, and many others were in demand. The market did not dare to dispose of its stock, as the demand was too light. Chicago Gas was the strong feature and was bought on the way down by Benedict brokers. It is expected that the quarterly dividend will be declared tomorrow.

Burbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Price, Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.—The stock market was dull and weak at the close. The steady liquidation in the stocks of the Atchison and Northern Pacific had a depressing effect on the remainder of the list. Atchison was pressed for sale on the unsatisfactory April statement of earnings, as the exhibit showed that the operating expenses had been kept to a higher average so that the loss in net was larger than expected. The sales were sluggish with some tendency to sell St. Paul. The market of Rock Island was attributed to a renewal of operations by the Flower pool. American Sugar Refining looked top heavy, and many others were in demand. The market did not dare to dispose of its stock, as the demand was too light. Chicago Gas was the strong feature and was bought on the way down by Benedict brokers. It is expected that the quarterly dividend will be declared tomorrow.

Closing Stock Review.

Foreign and Domestic News Company by private wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.—The stock market was dull and weak at the close. The steady liquidation in the stocks of the Atchison and Northern Pacific had a depressing effect on the remainder of the list. Atchison was pressed for sale on the unsatisfactory April statement of earnings, as the exhibit showed that the operating expenses had been kept to a higher average so that the loss in net was larger than expected. The sales were sluggish with some tendency to sell St. Paul. The market of Rock Island was attributed to a renewal of operations by the Flower pool. American Sugar Refining looked top heavy, and many others were in demand. The market did not dare to dispose of its stock, as the demand was too light. Chicago Gas was the strong feature and was bought on the way down by Benedict brokers. It is expected that the quarterly dividend will be declared tomorrow.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

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Young Folks Find

mid-month; June delivery 12-5½-13-5½; July and 13-5½-14-5½; August and September delivery 12-5½-13-5½; October and November delivery 12-5½-13-5½; December and January delivery 12-5½-13-5½.

NEW YORK. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; gross 96; sales 88; stock 13,197.

NORFOLK. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; gross 96; sales 88; stock 13,197.

BALTIMORE. June 19.—Cotton nominal; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; gross 96; sales 88; stock 13,197.

SAVANNAH. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 3½ bales; gross 96; sales 88; stock 13,197.

ATLANTA. June 19.—Cotton, holiday; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 13,197.

WILMINGTON. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 13,197.

PHILADELPHIA. June 19.—Cotton dull; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock 13,197.

NEW ORLEANS. June 19.—Cotton easy; middling 7½; net receipts none bales; gross 96; sales 88; stock 13,197.

CHARLESTON. June 19.—Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 25 bales; sales 70; supplements 75; stock 13,197.

Houston. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 20 bales; shipments 82; sales 88; stock 13,197.

ST. LOUIS. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 20 bales; sales 88; stock 13,197.

CHICAGO. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 20 bales; sales 88; stock 13,197.

DETROIT. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 20 bales; sales 88; stock 13,197.

MINNEAPOLIS. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 20 bales; sales 88; stock 13,197.

MEMPHIS. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 20 bales; sales 88; stock 13,197.

NEW ORLEANS. June 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net receipts 20 bales; sales 88; stock 13,197.

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A. NICOLSON,
Asst. Cashier.

NG CO.

Streets.

urable terms. Do not
for limited amounts
ut, if less than 6 months or

Jacob Haas, Cashier,

ANK.

\$100,000.

SINNESS.

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deposits.

MCORD, Cashier.

N. Asst. Cashier.

KING GO,

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A. P. MORGAN,

A. RICHARDSON,

EBMAN,

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OME, water and gas,
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s easy.

Houston street; store

n houses, corner, lot

Hunter street; rent

month.

6-room cottage, lot

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exchange for good

MACON LAYS DOWN

But President Nicklin Will Hold the Team Together

AND PLACE IT IN ANOTHER CITY.

The Owners Surrender the Franchise and Disband the Team—They Have Lost Money—Other Ball News.

The Macon Baseball Club has thrown up its franchise and the team has been disbanded.

The Southern Association of Baseball Clubs will go on, as two cities are now anxious to secure the place.

Macon has never been looked upon as a quitter and notwithstanding the fact that the team has made such a bad showing this season, the throw up will cause considerable surprise throughout the association.

It appears that the poor showing of the team disheartened the lovers of the game for once, and caused them to lose all interest in the game. The owners made the attendance very slim and the players of the club found it a money losing investment. The losses went on until yesterday morning, when the owners of the franchise decided to throw up the sponge and quit the diamond. President Nicklin was wired and the players were notified that the team would be disbanded at once.

The break was wired all over the association throughout the south last night and before midnight the news was asked. The Constitution for President Nicklin to address the players indicating that he was not in Chattanooga. Both towns have been in the Southern League and one of them has had no baseball for a number of years.

One telegram came from Columbus and the other from Augusta.

The Constitution made every effort to locate President Nicklin by wire last night, but without accomplishing it. He is probably on his way to take charge of the team and hold it intact until the fall.

Those who are acquainted with President Nicklin say that he is quick to act and that he generally accomplishes what he undertakes. From other sources in Chattanooga, The Constitution learned last night that President Nicklin had received more than two applications for the vacancy.

The drop out of Macon will not break up the association, if the other seven clubs can help each other else can be done.

The team will play in Atlanta and plant at some other city of the association.

Just what the team will do today is not known. It was to have left home and opened tomorrow in Savannah. It is probable, however, that President Nicklin will order the team to Savannah at the expense of the association and that the games will be taken up and played until a final disposition is made of the case.

President Nicklin Heard from.

This morning he wired the Constitution a message from President Nicklin in which he said:

"Have made no definite arrangements to place the team, but will hold the association together."

The Story from Macon.

At Washington—

Washington 018 000 000 0-9

Brooklyn 910 010 0-9

Washington 10,000 15,000

Batters—Washington, 5; Brooklyn, 5; Batteries—Paul, Petty and Dugdale; Gaslight, Kennedy and Dailey.

At New York—

New York—Philadelphia, two games postponed on account of wet grounds. Two games to Boston—

Boston 203 000 000 0-8

Baltimore 204 042 0 10-12

Hartford 12; Baltimore Errors—

Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 2; Batteries—Stanley and Ganzel; Hawke and Robinson.

At Cleveland—

Cleveland 002 000 000 0-2

Chicago 010 000 000 0-3

Cleveland, "6"; Chicago, 5; Errors—

Cleveland, 5; Zimmerman; Terry and Kirttredge.

At Pittsburgh—

Pittsburgh 100 000 000 0-2

Louisville 030 000 000 0-2

Pittsburgh, 6; Louisville, 3; Batteries—Easton and Merritt; Henning and Grinn.

At St. Louis—

St. Louis 000 000 000 0-2

Hartford, 6; Louisville, 3; Batteries—Hawke and Peitz; Chamberlain and Vaughan.

THEY BROKE EVEN.

Atlanta Won the First Game, Mobile Took the Other.

Atlanta and Mobile played two games on the park yesterday afternoon.

Atlanta won the first game and it was a beauty.

Mobile, however, pulled in the second one, but it was after Atlanta should have had it.

A large crowd was out to see the games and the first game made the cans feel in a good humor with Manager Sullivan and his men.

Sullivan's two promises did not arrive and the team was made up of the men who have been doing the work since the season opened with a single exception. That exception was in right field, and there Coppedpe, an Atlanta boy, was found. In the first game he did excellent work both with the bat and in the field. On ran, two nice singles which came timely, one good sacrifice and a clever put out were his portion of the work. But in the second game he did nothing better than make two errors, one of which let the leading run for Mobile come over the plate in the seventh.

Chard pitched a good game and won it and then went into the box to try to win another. But he was not equal to the occasion and in the third inning Keenan was placed in the box and did well. The scores were even.

First Game—

ATLANTA A. R. H. SH. PO. A. E.

Blake, cf. 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0

Gilman, 2d. 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 0

Wells, 1b. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Boyd, ss. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Burke, 3b. 1 0 0 0 2 4 0 0

Lewee, ss. 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0

Chard, pp. 1 2 0 0 1 0 1 0

Keenan, ff. 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0

Coppedpe, rf. 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 0

Totals. 34 7 22 17 27 12 2

Göttingers out by being hit by batted ball.

Underwood batt'd for Knorr in the ninth.

Score by innings—

Atlanta 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

Mobile 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

Summary: Earned runs—Atlanta, 1; Mo-

bile, 1. Two-base hits—Yankees, 1; Ber-

erte, Three-base hits—Yankees, 1; Stoen-

wall, 1; Chard, 1; Wells, 1; Burke, 1;

Lewee, 1; Chard, 1; Keenan, 1; Coppedpe,

Total. 4 7 22 17 27 12 2

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erte, Three-base hits—Yankees, 1; Stoen-

wall, 1; Chard, 1; Wells, 1; Burke, 1;

Lewee, 1; Chard, 1; Keenan, 1; Coppedpe,

Total. 4 7 22 17 27 12 2

Göttingers out by being hit by batted ball.

Score by innings—

Atlanta 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-3

A PHYSICIAN'S STORY. IN OLD ROCK COLLEGE

D.C.H. PORTER, OF KENTUCKY, SUFFERS FOR OVER 25 YEARS BEFORE HE FINDS RELIEF.

How He Was Affected, How He Suffered, and How He Was Cured—An Interesting Case.

From The Mt. Sterling, Ky., Gazette.
In the mountains of eastern Kentucky, several miles from the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, lives a retired physician and farmer, surrounded by a happy and interesting family.

His name is Dr. C. H. Porter, and for forty years he has ministered to the sick in the towns of Rowan and Morgan, and for years he suffered more than many of the patients on whom he called. He was last cured, and his cure was so startling and miraculous that it was soon the talk of the mountains, and finally reached the Bluegrass. A reporter of The Gazette, hearing of the remarkable case, concluded to investigate the matter in the interest of suffering humanity.

The reporter reached the home of Dr. Porter, and after introducing himself, said: "Dr. Porter, I learn that for years you have been suffering, and that you have at last been cured and by a new discovery in medicine. Will you oblige me by relating your experience?"

In reply, Dr. Porter related the following: "Twenty years ago, while living in Morgan county and practicing my profession, I had a terrible nervous shock that completely prostrated me, and from that time until a few months ago I suffered unceasing agony, and in fact never slept well, due to the way the way of medicine that could hear of, and consulted physicians for miles around, but I found no relief, and I resigned myself to the inevitable, as I thought, and awaited the end. A few months ago my son saw an account in your paper of a new medicine called Dr. Williams's Pink Pills and wanted me to try it. I told him it was no use, that they would do me no good; but finally he prevailed upon me to go to B. L. Tabor, our sheriff, to order some for me. After taking a few doses I felt better, and again hope revived in my breast. I continued taking the pills, and continued to improve, and now I am back to my old self again. That is about all of the story. I believe Pink Pills saved my life, and I never fail to recommend them to any one who is suffering. In fact, the young man who you will pass on your road home who has been almost completely cured of rheumatism after years of suffering, Mr. S. G. Bailey, is here, and you can see him and get his advice."

After leaving Dr. Porter, and bidding him farewell, The Gazette man started for Mr. Bailey's residence. He was found on his farm, taking some rest down, in reply to the inquiry of the reporter, "Did Dr. Porter has told you the truth. I suffered for years with rheumatism, and was only able to leave my room in good weather, and then I did not dare to walk. I saw Pink Pills advertised, and was urged by Dr. Porter and other friends to try them, but I had no faith in patent medicines, and was afraid to be imposed upon. I tried them. They overcame my prejudices, however, and I am glad of it, for you can see yourself what Pink Pills have done for me. Come to the house and I will show you the results." The pink pills have enabled me to lay aside, I also have been giving these pills to a neighbor's child, which has scrofula, and it is improving rapidly."

The reporter next visited the store of B. L. Tabor, who corroborated the testimony of Dr. Porter and Mr. Bailey. Mr. Tabor further said that he had never handled a medicine that had given such complete satisfaction as Pink Pills, and it was almost impossible to supply the demand. The address of all the gentlemen referred to is: Ellington, Morgan county, Kentucky, and any one can have these statements verified by writing to them.

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills contain, in a combined form, all elements necessary to give new life and vigor to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locust, ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgic, rheumatic, nervous headaches, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weak and languid constitutions. These pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.00—they are never sold in bulk or less than the job, by addressing Dr. Williams's Medical Company, Schenectady, N. Y., or Brooklyn, Ontario, Canada.

Tate Springs, Tenn.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway has been named as the official route to the annual convention of the above, which meets at Cleveland, June 11th to 15th. The Endeavours of Georgia will leave Atlanta Tuesday, July 10th, at 2 p.m., via Chattanooga, Cincinnati, and there take special train for Cleveland, arriving at 8:20 of the same afternoon. This route carries you through the famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky and the magnificence country of North Georgia and Tennessee.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia will run direct west to Cincinnati, and everything will be comfortable as can be. Write or call on F. E. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball house, for rates and full information.

June 18, 19, 20.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND.

Hundreds of People There—The Great Southern Watering Place.

Cumberland Island, the Mecca of pleasure-seekers, is thronged with guests, between 200 and 300 now in the hotel. Today a party of over 100 arrived from Atlanta and America and report another party of seventy-five coming from Georgia this week. Yesterday a good crowd from Macon also came. The town is elegant, fishing splendid. The following game went out Saturday and returned with over 200 fish—sheephead, bass and trout: William Morris, Johnson, E. W. Williamson, T. C. Burke, E. H. Marbury, W. P. Hill, of Macon; Dr. W. C. Jarman, Henry Peoples, A. Hayes, H. L. Harrison, from Atlanta. Dances every night in the pavilion overlooking the water, and the beach. The auditorium for the tea-room association will be finished Thursday in plenty of time for their first annual meeting, and the tea-room expected to be in attendance. Driving on the beach and turtle hunting gives much pleasure to the young people. Many persons suffering from rheumatism and kidney troubles have been greatly benefited by the sulphur water from the artesian wells, and is well represented here. Among the many visitors, Mrs. H. Venable and daughter, Miss S. C. Venable, F. J. Cooleidge and wife, Dr. W. C. Jarman and wife, A. H. Haynes, H. L. Harrelson and wife, E. H. Thompson and family, Z. T. Dobbs and wife, Tom Swift, R. S. Nash, Harry Hill, T. A. Conklin, Jr., Mrs. J. Van Holt, Nash, and wife, H. C. Peebles and wife. Cumberland this year seems to be the best patronized resort south. If you want to keep cool, a good time, and be happy, come to Cumberland Island.

How to Save Money.
By giving your plumbing work to J. B. Bowen, 16½ East Hunter street. Why is that I can do work cheaper than any one else because I do the work myself, with eight years' experience, and as a rule in other shops where you have to employ their plumbers they pay them for course, to be paid twice, to take as long as possible on the job, and fees being laid off when they return to the shop. If you want to save money don't forget the name and place. J. B. BOWEN,
16½ East Hunter Street.

June 20-21.

The Seaside Express.
Leaves Atlanta every night by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, connecting with boats at Brunswick at 6:15 a.m., connecting with boats for Cumberland and St. Simon's. These vessels trains with Fulman sleepers attached. Low rate tickets on sale every day. Go and take a dip in the sun. It will do you good.

June 18, 19, 20.

The State Normal School Begins On the 5th of July.

GEORGIA TEACHERS TO BE INSTRUCTED.

The School Will Be in Session for Six Weeks and Will Be Largely Attended by the Teachers of Georgia.

The State Normal school will begin its annual summer session in the old rock chapel at Athens, Ga., on the 5th of July. This is several days earlier than a number of the teachers expected to begin their course under a special contract with the city of Athens the school will have to remain in session for a definite period, and in order to compass this it is necessary to begin early.

The privileges of the school will be extended to all who desire to perfect themselves in normal work and is especially intended for the benefit of teachers. The idea is to secure uniformity, as nearly as possible, in Georgia's system of public instruction.

There will be no fee of admission charged and board can be secured at the nominal fee of \$3 per week. A special dormitory has been fitted up in the college building for the accommodation of both sexes. The boarders, however, will have to provide themselves with a number of articles, as indicated in the special circular which has been sent out.

The faculty is composed of the following well-known educators:

Lewton B. Evans, Augusta, Ga., president of the school of theory and practice of teaching; Euler B. Smith, LaGrange, Ga., school of English.

L. M. Landrum, Atlanta, Ga., school of mathematics.

Ott Ashmore, Savannah, Ga., school of geography.

G. G. Bond, Atlanta, Ga., school of physiology.

Miss W. A. Allen, Douglasville, Ga., department of kindergartens.

Special rates have been secured over all the roads, and teachers who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the session will not be subjected to any very great expense in attending the normal school.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Good Subject for a Veto.

Editor Constitution: Some weeks since Alderman Howell introduced and had passed an ordinance prohibiting the officers of any of the departments of the city government lending money at usurious rates of interest in the hands employed in the department, and also prohibited any officer, whose name is to pay said hands, from receiving out of the pay of said hands, the amount so loaned by him or any other officer of that department.

I see that the honorable council at their meeting yesterday reported that ordinance by a vote of 9 to 8. By what process of reasoning the majority could arrive at the conclusion and justify their votes, the representations of the officers of the county attorney, or any other man such authority, I do not know.

The law of this state authorizes the sheriff of a county to select and appoint his own attorney, or attorney-at-law, not allowed not authorized by law? If he offers this as a simple plea, or a plea of simplicity, he may have it so entered, and if he offers this as a "first thought" seems peculiar to start with, when the general law of the state is already ample to meet any such emergency. The propriety of conduct as the chairman names, he says they "referred the matter to Colonel Thomson, the county attorney, who is a better lawyer than John Bull Rodger," why, was not of course Mr. Chairman Collier was not as one of the commissioners to criticize my capability in comparison with his counselor?

Of course, I am willing to allow that Col. Thomson, the county attorney, is certainly a better lawyer than I am, but how can that fact excuse Mr. Chairman Collier?

Mr. Chairman Collier, because I do not believe that he is sufficiently qualified himself to know what it takes to make a good lawyer.

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